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THE WILMINGTON JOURNA

ENGELHARD & SAUNDERS,
Editors and Proprietors.

TO WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIO.

THE DEMOCRACY IN THE NEXT HOUSE.

The Democratic members of the next House of Representatives will be called upon to decide during the coming month the most important question which will be both emergency and permanent. The increased power and influence which a strong majority in the House will give them will be invested with strangly interested responsibilities. Until the Democrats obtain control of the Senate and Executive Government, as well as of the House, the policy which has characterized the Democratic minority for the past few years in the House, should now be changed. The policy of the Democratic minority in the *next* House should be very much changed. The Democratic strength in the House will be increased by a few members, and it is probable that it would originate, or at least control, legislation in shaping important measures. Should the Democratic majority in Philadelphia, So in Ohio. At the last election the Republican majority in Cleveland alone is larger than their majority in the State.

The advantage to the Democrats from this state of things is obvious. In the agricultural regions the majority can be relied upon with much more certainty than in cities. In the latter voters are much less bound by party ties, and are more easily influenced by local issues. Indeed there is not so many nor so important local issues in the country.

The recent election in New York gives good illustration of this fact. The *Tribune* publishes the vote cast in thirteen strongest Republican counties in that State from 1860 to 1875, inclusive. The majority was 38,470 in 1860, and it has grown gradually smaller until 1875, when it was only 15,129.

In the five counties which embrace the large cities of the State the Democratic majorities are variable and unreliable. In 1872 it was 13,184; in 1873 it was 38,501; in 1874 it rose to 62,716; and this year it fell to 30,438.

The most hopeful fact from these figures is that while the Democratic majority fell off more than thirty thousand in the cities, the Republican majorities in the rural districts were not maintained. We look to see New York State Democratic outside of the city of New York.

CONFLICTING COTTON REPORTS.

The New York *World* contains the following editorial comments on the conflicting cotton crop reports of the National Cotton Exchange and those of the Agricultural Bureau at Washington:

"The importance of the cotton crop of the United States is too apparent to need illustration. It is recognized throughout the mercantile world. Its influence is felt at the remotest points. All efforts to procure correct information of its progress and prospects are therefore to be commended and aided. The National Cotton Exchange, having its headquarters at New Orleans, and the Agricultural Bureau at Washington, have recently issued reports upon the current cotton crop which are so inconsistent, not only with each other but with themselves, as to demonstrate that much is yet to be done before the general public can feel any reliance upon what may emanate from either of these sources. The annexed table, comprising the estimates of the cotton crop of the United States, based on the October and November reports from the National Cotton Exchange and Agricultural Bureau, will make clear the inconsistencies and contradictions complained of:

	Cotton Exchange. Bales.	Agricultural Bureau, bales.	Average, bales.
October	4,000,000	4,223,000	4,061,000
November	4,100,000	3,950,000	4,025,000
Average	4,050,000	4,086,500	4,037,500

"Perhaps we have reached by this process as fair an estimate of the current crop as can be had by any other means. But the authors of the two reports are placed in an awkward position. Very little doubt is felt on our Cotton Exchange that the report of the National Board for October was manipulated in the interest of the bull party to the speculation which was then in progress; and it is also believed that the construction which has been put upon the November report of the Bureau is forced and unnatural—ignoring, perhaps, the increased acreage and the fact that the increased percentages of yield take place in sections where the greater proportion of the crop is already grown, and the decreased percentages in sections where the growth of cotton is at the best not large. Should the November estimate of the Agricultural Bureau prove correct, the receipts at the ports must hereforth show a falling off. They were on the 16th, 128,637 bales in excess of the corresponding period last year; and, therefore, if the crop is to be only 20,000 bales larger, the excess of 108,636 bales must be lost in the remainder of the crop year."

CARL SCHURZ delivered his new lecture, "Continental Thoughts," in Boston, on Thursday evening. It is not a display of rhetoric, but is an earnest discussion of subjects vitally important to the country and its honor and fame as a nation. He said our Government as constituted by the fathers was the true representative of the best thought, the noblest of efforts and the highest qualities of the American people, but as it existed to-day it showed a steady decline from this standard, although it had prospered in material things. This decline was due to corruption and the lack of statesmanship. The fathers, he said would stand fairly aghast at the monstrous abortions which exist and exclaim with scornful disgust, "Is it this you have made of the fair fabric we transmitted to your hands, to be the embodiment of liberty, wisdom, purity and honesty? Is it this you have of it?" If they could be present, they could say, "Spend a little less time in praising our virtues and a little more in following our example."

THE SENATE.

The United States Senate at its next session will be pretty equally divided politically. The Senators may be classified as follows: 40 Republicans (including Alcorn, Robertson, Hamilton and Edmunds;) 29 Democrats, and three Independent Republicans—Booth, Christiancy and Cameron, of Wisconsin. There are two vacancies to be filled, one caused by the recent death of Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut, and the eternal vacancy from Louisiana claimed by Pinchback. A Democratic Senator will be chosen in place of Ferry, of Connecticut, which will give the Democrats 30 instead of 29 votes. Should a Democrat be elected from Louisiana, as is thought probable, and he be admitted to a seat which is believed improbable, the Democrats will muster thirty-one votes. From the total Republican vote taken those whose votes cannot always be counted upon—Alcorn, Robertson, Hamilton, and Edmunds—and their list is diminished to 36. Leaving out the question of the Louisiana Senatorship the Democrats will be able to cast a total vote of 30. Add to this the four doubtful Republicans above named and they will have 34. To this add three Independents, Booth, Christiancy, and Cameron, of Wisconsin, and the opposition to the undoubted Republican element would number 37, or a majority of one. Although the most of the Senators put down as doubtful or Independent Republicans more frequently vote with the Republicans than the Democrats, it will be seen at a glance that when they do the latter they will leave the Republicans in the minority. Such a circumstance is likely to happen very seldom, but it would have occurred last winter had a direct vote been taken in the Pinchback case.

We are inclined to the opinion that some of these Independent Republicans will be more inclined to act with the Democratic party now than heretofore. Mr. Alcorn, of Mississippi, we know personally, and know him to be a high toned, honorable gentleman. For a long time "the head and front of the Whig party of the State;" its very weakness seemed only to give additional force and effect to his labors. He took position at the close of the war for what he considered the good of his oppressed people. Elected Governor and subsequently to the Senate; he has given his influence always in favor of the best interests of his constituents. The recent Democratic victory in Mississippi is doubtless due in great measure to his efforts, and he will rejoice in the emancipation of his State from the theives who have plundered and dishonored her.

Messrs Hamilton, of Texas, and Cameron, of Wisconsin, Conservative in their inclination, will naturally give heed to the voice of their States which have repestedly proclaimed their adherence to the Democratic party.

Mr. Booth, of California, is one of those accidental, nomadic statesmen, with no fixed principles, with no surplus brains, the spawn of the restlessness and discontent of a spasmodic people, the very political embodiment of the discord and confusion following a great revolution. What he will do, or with which party he will align himself, is as much a matter of chance as that of his elevation to his present position. The country can well spare such men from the public councils.

Mr. Christiancy, of Michigan, occupies really the only real independent position. A man of character and talents, a lawyer of eminent ability, and while a Republican, without strong party affiliations, he appreciates the independent position which his election by the Democrats in connection with a few Republicans gives him. He certainly cannot be relied upon to favor any extreme party measure.

Constitutional Amendments.

1st Amendment: That section 4, of article 9, be stricken out and two new sections be substituted. The section to be stricken out is in regard to lands given to the state by congress and the appropriation of fines, penalties, &c. The section to be substituted gives all lands and proceeds of lands, given by the United States to the state, to educational purposes; and all swamp lands, fines, &c., are to be used for purposes of education.

2nd Amendment strikes out section 17, article 3, and substitutes a section providing for the establishment of a bureau of agriculture, immigration and statistics, and the protection of sheep husbandry.

3d Amendment adds to section 25, of article 1, that secret political societies are dangerous to the liberties of a free people and should not be tolerated.

4th. Amends section 10, article 3, by providing that the governor, with the advice of the senate, shall appoint all offices whose appointments are not otherwise provided for.

5th, Abrogates and amends section 15, 16 and 17, of article 4, and allows the general assembly to allot and distribute all judicial power among the several counties except that of the supreme court which is fixed by the constitution itself.

6th. Strikes out sections 1 and 2, of article 13, and forbids calling a convention without first consulting the people at the polls.

7th Provides for submitting the amendments to the constitution to the people, at the polls, Tuesday after the 1st Monday in November, 1876. The amendments will be ratified or rejected together.

8th. Provides for publishing the ordinances for the information of the people.

9th. Requires the judge to reside in the district for which he is elected and forbids his holding court in the same county more than once in four years.

10th Reduces the number of judges from 12 to 9, and authorizes the legislature to increase or diminish the number.

11th. Provides for the assembling of the legislature in January instead of November.

12th Hits civil rights on the head by forbidding white and black children going to the same school, and providing that no discrimination shall be made to the prejudice of either race.

13th Fixes the pay of the members of the General Assembly at $4 a day and 10 cents mileage, and limits the session to 60 days. If the session is prolonged beyond 60 days, members receive no pay.

14th Provides that the term of office for the senators and members of the legislature shall begin at the time of their election.

15th, That section 29, of article 2, is amended to allow the general assembly to change the time of holding elections for the general assembly.

16th Strikes from the constitution section 4, of article 2, which is the old republican gerrymander of the senatorial districts in 1868.

17th Reduces the number of supreme judges from five to three, as our fathers had it.

18th Declares that the judicial power shall be vested in a court for the trial of impeachments, a supreme court, superior courts, courts of justice of the peace, and such others inferior to the supreme court as may be established by law.

19th Establishes the supreme court in Raleigh, until otherwise provided by the general assembly.

20th Strikes section 8, article 2, from the constitution. This section was the old republican gerrymander of the house of representatives, and the people can do without it.

21st Forbids vacating any office or term of office now existing under the constitution.

22nd Provides for the election of judges of the supreme court and superior court, by general ticket, or vote of all the people, but allows the general assembly to change the mode of electing superior court judges from general ticket to district elections.

23d Requires 12 months' residence in the state, and 90 days in the county, before a man can vote, and excludes felons and ex-penitentiary convicts from holding office or voting until restored to citizenship by due process of law.

24th. Provides for the removal by the legislature of any judge of the superior court; for mental or physical disability. It also provides for the removal of clerks of the supreme and superior courts by the same reason, Appeal in case of removal is allowed as in other cases or suits.

25th Provides that article 7 of the constitution be amended by adding that the general assembly shall have power to modify, change or abrogate any and all of the provisions of the article, and substitute others in their place, except section 7, 9 and 13. This allows the legislature to appoint magistrates as under the old constitution.

26th Gives jurisdiction to justices of the peace over civil actions founded on contract, when the sum does not exceed $200; and allows the justices to call in a jury of six men in certain cases.

29th Authorizes the employment of convicts on public works and highways.

28th Adds the following new section to article 4: "In case the general assembly shall establish other inferior courts, the presiding officers and clerks thereof shall be elected in such a manner as the general assembly may prescribe."

29th. Forbids marriage between white and black and all persons of negro descent to the third generation.

30th Adds to article 1, section 24: "Nothing herein contained shall justify the practice of carrying concealed weapons or prevent the legislature from enacting penal statutes against said practice."

31st Abolishes section 31, of article 4; and provides for filling all vacancies in offices provided for by this article, by the governor not otherwise provided for.

32d Provides for paying officers and members of the convention.

23d Gives power to the supreme court to try issues and questions of fact as under the old constitution.

HON. A. M. WADDELL.

We publish the first half to-day and will conclude to-morrow the speech of our able representative in Congress, delivered at the recent Fair of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society. He has shown good judgment in the selection of his subject, and ability in its treatment. The question of finances, more than any other, will claim the attention of Congress, and will probably shape the next Presidential canvass. Colonel Waddell, therefore, in addressing his constituents chose wisely in selecting a subject of so much interest to them. The people of the South, more than those of any other section of the Union, have suffered from the financial legislation of the country. Having already been prostrated and needing the protection of wise and just legislation, they were ill prepared for the crisis through which the country is being forced. Colonel Waddell's views upon this important matter which we have heretofore published in a series of able and interesting letters, and which we further set forth in his Cumberland speech are those of the wiser and more Conservative statesmen of the South and West, and will meet the views of the people of this State. We are struck with the great similarity in the views contained in the speech we publish to-day, and those held by Vice President Ferry, of Michigan, published since the delivery of Colonel Waddell's address in the New York *Herald*. Yet papers which compliment Mr. Ferry as an orthodox "hard money" man, denounce Colonel Waddell as an inflationist.

We hope our Representative will press his views upon Congress. The condition of the South is such that without some decided change in the financial system of the country her people will become bankrupt, and her fields will become rank with grass and her business enterprises will languish and die. If all the members of Congress of both parties who desire reform can reconcile their views and unite their strength, something can be done to relieve present distress. We certainly are well pleased that Colonel Waddell is giving so much attention to this matter.

Wilmington Again.

We publish with pleasure the account of a most pleasant entertainment given the Commissioners of the W. N. C. R. R., and citizens of Asheville by the very clever and hospitable citizens of Wilmington, recently. Such courtesies are characteristic of Wilmington In behalf of our people we acknowledge the kindness, and expression of good will, assuring our seaside friends we are ready to clasp hands on the basis of Mr. Calder's very neat closing sentence "as North Carolinians." Let the good work go on.—*Asheville Citizen.*

THE COMING CONGRESS.

A Look Over the New Body—The Probable Leaders in the House, etc.

[Washington Correspondence of the Chicago Times.]

All of the interest in the coming Congress concentrates, as a matter of course, in the make-up of the Democratic House of Representatives. The new members of the Senate were called here last spring, when they were mentally weighed and photographed until the reading public knew all there was desirable to know about them. Of the new House there are doubtless many bright and shining stars, but their light has hitherto been shed in obscurity. Of the two hundred and ninety-two members of the next House one hundred and eighty-four are new members. The great majority of these have never served in any national legislature, and are, therefore, easy victims to the rule of the more experienced parliamentarians who control the House. Of the re-elected members from the Forty-third Congress the Republicans have a majority, the number standing sixty-eight Republicans and forty Democrats. This will be an advantage to the Republican side of the House that should not be underestimated as experience in the devious ways of the House is so necessary to the accomplishment of anything by an individual member. If a newly-elected member could only struggle with himself, keep his mouth shut and his eyes and ears open during one entire session, he would be of some value to his district. However, it is more than probable such a course upon the part of a member would make his constituents think that he was not a statesman. The rural idea of a statesman is a creature who is always upon the bulwarks of his country supporting the Constitution, while he howls for the equality of man.

The Hall of Representatives is a very large room, whose acoustic properties are simply horrible. Members who live upon the outskirts of the hall are as remote from the proper understanding of what is going on lower in front of the Speaker's desk as if they were in Baltimore. The uproar and confusion, the running to and fro, the private confabs and ceaseless racket that lulls only for the most noted and sensational speaker, combined with the most complicated set of rules ever devised for the ruling at a parliamentary body, are enough to drive the brain of the average member distracted in his vain endeavor to comprehend what is going on.

THE REPUBLICAN LEADER.

Unquestionably James G. Blaine will be the leader of the Republican minority in the House, and a right lively leader he will make. He is as quick as chain-lightning, as witty and pungent as Voltaire, and as unscrupulous as the devil. He possesses an almost supernatural knowledge of the rules through his long experience as ruler of the House. He is very brainy, this man Blaine, and when he has his legs and is after a man, he can give [illegible] and play him with his left hand in vilifying and consigning an opponent to eternal infamy. He was the one man in the House who could pierce Ben Butler's brass and prow the marrow of the Essex statesman's bones until he was ready to roar for mercy. Ben Butler will not be in the next House, so Blaine will really have no man to contest the leadership with him upon his side of the house. The Republican minority will be more compact than was even the majority in the last Congress. There were then too many leaders. There was no one man strong enough among them all to wrest the leadership from the hands of the children of mediocrity, rap them upon the heads of their impudence, and then assume the dauntless, irresistible sway of them that the despotism of brains and magnetic power never fail to give.

Although Blaine is as thoroughly hated as all men of superior natural abilities are hated by the groundlings, yet his readiness, intense vitality, strong magnetic power, make him great as a leader in attacking some particular measure. Where Mr. Blaine is weak, fatally weak, is in his excessive policy. He lacks that bold, dashing spirit, that can take a "header" in the dark of uncertainty, trusting to his good angels to take him straight through to success. Oh, no, he is not that sort of a man. He wants to see his way clear first, and meanwhile he is the most subtle schemer in the United States. This being quite generally known, he is not trusted like more blunt and outspoken men.

PROMINENT REPUBLICANS RETURNED.

Among the prominent Republicans returned is old Judge Kelly, of Pennsylvania. Surely Congress would not be Congress without an occasional pig-iron roar from the protective chest of Judge Kelly, the guardian angel of the poor working man, and "the native industries of our countree." Then there is Baby Garfield, who scrubbed and blubbered his way through his old Credit-Mobilier days. He will have no more chances for divides as Chairman of the Committee of Appropriations. Wm. A. Wheeler, of New York, who was Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, was one of the best of the Republicans. Hale, of Maine, is a sort of hammer-and-tongs blutherskite. It is pleasant to know George F. Hoar, with a Pucker spelled with a capital P, will be in the next House. He represents Puritanism, Propriety and Primness. He is the man who is always rising, pulling tuning spaces with a bony finger—his mouth works like cold dough while he wants to know of the Speaker what would be the effect, you know, if the motion preceding the question to rise antecedent to a motion for the previous question, subject to a motion to adjourn, were to be raised, and it being discovered that no quorum being present, that sundry motions of order should be put, and cries of "question" being raised, what effect would all this have upon antecedent questions already raised, and hence upon consequent propositions.

I have seen Jim Blaine's eyes roll in agony as he has followed this man Hoar through his sinuous twisting, but he never failed to outwist the cold, pudding-mouthed Hoar to his every proposition, and if that did not suit him, why, pound him on the head with the gravel!

Among other Republicans in the next House tolerably known, are Kasson and McCrary, of Iowa; Munroe and Foster, of Ohio.

THE DEMOCRATIC LEADER.

This will depend largely upon the question of the Speakership. Kerr would make a magnificent leader upon the floor of the House. He is the only one of the Democrats who is strong enough to cope with Blaine. Sam Randall can't do it. Little Cox can poke fun; it would be cruel to ask more of him. In looking over the Democratic members who have seen service, none aside from Kerr appear more prominent for the leadership upon the floor of the House than L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi. He is of the right temperament, and has that power of erupting a volcano of high-sounding sentences that inspires his followers with the importance of the occasion that is very necessary for the leadership.

THE FATHER OF THE HOUSE.

This is the title given to the member who has served the greatest number of consecutive terms. Upon the opening day of Congress seats for different members are drawn by lot. The father of the House is, however, first allowed to select his own seat. He is also the man who administers the oath to the newly elected Speaker. Senator Dawes was the father last year. Judge Kelley is this. Fernando Wood has served more terms than any member in the House, but they have not all been consecutive terms; hence Kelley's preference for the venerated position of father to a conglomerated body of rascals, wooden-heads and good men. Arrange the proportion to suit yourself.

WASHINGTON.

The Speakership—Relative Strength of the Candidates—Speculations as to a Combination of West and South—Imports of Fish From Canada.

[Special Telegram to the Baltimore Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Nov., 26.—The arrival of all the leading candidates for the Speakership has given new life to politics at the capital. The candidates themselves are non-committal, Messrs. Kerr and Wood particularly so, but side talk among outsiders is plentiful and cheap. It takes but a few moments to find out that nobody can furnish any definite data on which to base calculations, but it is evident that unless combinations and withdrawals take place no candidate can count upon a majority of the Democratic caucus. Wood will have no strength, and may be counted out of the fight; so may Hancock, of Texas, who has been mentioned as a possible candidate. Walker, of Virginia, has a bare chance, and will remain in the backgrounds with a third man's hopes and possibilities, while the real fight goes on between Kerr and Randall. Cox has a great deal of scattering popularity, and his personal graces will win him many supporters. His arrival here and his brisk and animated movements make him a prominent figure, and he is by no means to be left out of calculations. Saylor, of Ohio, duly and vaguely hopes to be swooped down upon and borne up aloft by the American Eagle, but his delegation will divide between Kerr, Cox and Randall, which leaves him in an awkward plight. The real fight is the dual combat between Randall and Kerr, and the wisest cannot predict the result. Despite boasting of pledges, etc., by their friends, neither candidate knows his own or his rival's strength. The fact is members, especially the new men, are not determined in their own minds as to the way they will vote. Many of them have no personal acquaintance with the several candidates, while many others will be cautious to even the drift of public sentiment before acting. A prominent Southwestern member, in speaking of the Speakership said he did not go East, and says that so far as he has observed the first choice of his section is for a Western or Southern man. Kerr, Saylor of Ohio, Lamar or Hancock would be equally acceptable he thinks. There is evidently the feeling among Western men here that their section should be honored, but they seem to have fixed upon no one candidate. Should this feeling gain ground with new arrivals, a formidable combination of the West and South might be effected. The probability of such a step will lend to the preliminary work of the cause a keen interest.

GOD AND BAD FEELING.

Scene in the St. Louis Convention—The Treatment of Mr. Davis.

In its report of the proceedings of the Texas Pacific Railroad Convention, at St. Louis, the *Globe Democrat* gives the following exciting scene:

At this point a delegate arose, and remarked that he observed the presence of General Joe Johnston in the house, moved that he be invited to a seat on the platform. The motion was carried unanimously, and General Johnston moved forward to the platform amid great cheering. As General Johnston stepped on the stage, he was met by General Sherman, who extended his arm, and the two veterans shook hands amid tumultuous and long continued cheering, men standing up in their seats and shouting until they were hoarse. In the same spirit General Beauregard was invited to a seat on the platform, and was kindly received, but with less violent enthusiasm.

Mr. Trimble, of Kentucky, moved that Jefferson Davis be also requested to take a seat on the platform. [Cries "no" "no."]

Col. Broadhead moved for a recess to enable the committee on permanent organization to make its report.

Mr. Trimble, of Kentucky, said that distinguished men from all parts of the country had been invited to a seat upon the platform. No one in the country had done more to arouse an interest in the widening of the mouth of the Mississippi, and the increase of the commerce of the west, and the great cause that we are here assembled to promote than Jefferson Davis. Mr. Trimble had no personal or political feeling toward Mr. Davis, and he made the motion simply as an act of justice. He hoped the convention would banish all feeling of a sectional—east, west, north and south.

The question was put and was carried although not without a considerable amount of noisy opposition.

Mr. Davis was observed on the floor but was unable to catch the ear of the chairman until the chair decided that the motion had prevailed.

Mr. Davis then said: "I intended to say to the convention that for personal considerations I could not accept of the kindness they have shown. I am chairman of the Mississippi delegation, and have functions to perform off the stand, and I did not wish to take a place upon it; but pitying the spirit manifested by those who cried "No!" I will tell them that if they had allowed me, I won'd have declined the offer, even if it had been freely offered."

At the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Davis resumed his seat, evidently under the influence of considerable emotion.

New Post Offices.

The following new post offices have been established in North Carolina by the Post Office Department at Washington: Yellow Hill, Wilkes county; Red Cross, Randolph county; Brown's Knob, Buncombe county; Price's Mill, Union county; Eldorado, Montgomery county; Carson's Creek, Pennsylvania county; Dry Creek, Montgomery county; Cameron, Moore county; Laurel Falls, Yadkin county; Tuscaraw, Brunswick county; Highlands, Macon county.

It is a violation of the rules of etiquette to pull the legs and wings off a roast chicken with your fingers, unless you intend to eat all the fowl yourself.

CHEATING THE GALLOWS.

"Is there no hope, Charley?"

"Alas! Nellie, I fear not. The Governor has refused to interfere in your brother's behalf, and unless his escape can be effected, and the chances, you know, are very faint, he will have to—"

"Don't Charley, don't say that fearful word. O God! My poor, poor, innocent brother!"

"Be calm, Nellie. Despairing words cannot help the matter. Your brother is yet alive, and two weeks will elapse before his sentence will be carried into effect. You know that I have done all in my power so far, to save him—I shall do more. Promise me to be calm till you see me again. You can do this through hope, and God on our side, that hope may not be in vain."

"Why—what are you going to do, Charley? Is there the faintest glimmer of hope? Tell me, quickly."

"Jack Holby and myself have thought of a desperate plan by which we may save poor Harold. To one chance of its succeeding, there are a grim dozen against. Still, if it fails, it will not be for the want of earnest, persevering efforts on our parts. Harold is as innocent as you or I. The wooden-headed jury who found him guilty would be his murderers. We shall try and cheat the gallows at the last moment. Until I see you again, Nellie, pray that our venture may succeed."

"How fervently I shall do as you wish. There is another poor heart beside my mother's, that is terribly anguished, I suppose. Poor, dear Mary, how she loves Harold. Have you seen her lately?"

"Yes, I saw her last evening," replied Charley. She is very pale and downhearted, but has an unwavering faith in Harold's innocence. I believe she would die if he were to be h——. Well, good-bye, Nellie; keep up a stout heart, girl."

Brave Charley! No friend had ever worked harder for the salvation of an other than had he for Harold Vincent. Ever since the fatal day Harold had been arrested on the charge of murdering George Pollock, he had been near him uttering words of comfort or earnestly working for his acquittal. And now that the sentence of death had been pronounced, and the dread day of execution appointed, he had not yet lost hope, and had set on foot a brave scheme through which his friend might escape his ignominious fate. It was an almost forlorn hope, but when Charley Lawrence and Jack Holby put their heads together they were a power at any time, but since a friend's life was at stake they would undoubtedly work wonders.

Harold Vincent was deemed guilty by the law of the murder of George Pollock. The evidence was purely circumstantial. The murdered man and the second mued man had been rivals in love. Pollock was found dead in a suburban grove with three knife wounds in his breast. At his side was found a button which corresponded with those of a coat of Harold Vincent's coat! The prisoner had been seen in the vicinity of the murder on the evening it must have occurred. That was all there was of it. The prisoner, when charged with the crime, had scornfully denied the charge, and all during his trial had conducted himself in a manner that left a very favorable impression on the minds of the spectators. He had never for once betrayed the slightest evidence of guilt, and while the awful sentence was being pronounced upon him kept his blue eyes on the Judge's, and at its conclusion bowed gracefully and was led away. He saw he was at the mercy of a train of fatal circumstances, and knew that nothing would save him but the executive clemency. When this was denied him he exclaimed, "God help my poor mother, Nellie and darling Mary!" and commenced preparations for the last scene.

When Charley left the presence of Nellie, after the interview narrated in the beginning of the chapter, he sought his friend Jack Holby. He found him at his hotel, and together they repaired to his room.

"I have been reconnoitring in the rear of the vacant house, Charley," said Jack, in an undertone.

"Well, what success?"

"We can obtain an easy entrance through a back window."

"Good! No time must be wasted. If you will attend to the matter of tools and a lantern, I will sound the Sheriff this afternoon. The undertaking is a desperate one, Jack, but perseverance may give us success. God grant that it may be so!"

"Have you intimated our scheme to Harold yet?" asked Jack.

"No," Charlie replied; "I thought it would not be best to do so until I had interviewed the Sheriff. A great deal depends upon him, you know. Should I succeed in managing him as I wish I shall then tell Harold what I mean doing for him.

Here the two friends shook hands warmly and separated.

Charley immediately set out on his search for the Sheriff. This individual was an easy-going fellow, always pecuniarily embarrassed and always ready to take a drink when an opportunity offered. Ever since sentence was pronounced upon Harold Vincent, and it became plain that it would soon be his painful duty to place the noose about an old friend's neck and spring the gallows trap, he had been very much depressed, and had kept his room almost continually. Thither Charley went, and was admitted by the unhappy official himself.

"Good afternoon, Sheriff," said Lawrence; "you don't seem to be yourself of late. What's the matter? Approaching duties trouble you, hey?"

"Well, to tell the truth," said the official, "I do dread what's coming awfully. I wish it was over."

"Well," replied Charley, "it won't help you any to sit around in a close room all day; what d'ye say to taking a walk around to Pendergrast's and trying some of his fresh lager?"

"Well, I don't mind," said the Sheriff, taking his hat; "I believe a glass or two of lager would do me good."

The two were soon on the street and pointed for Pendergrast's. Arriving there Charley was grateful that finding the place quite deserted. Seating themselves at the remotest table they leisurely enjoyed a couple of glasses of lager, which improved the Sheriff's spirits wonderfully.

"Sheriff," said Charley, after a little, "I have always been a friend to you, and if you comply with what I am about to ask, I will be a still greater one. I wish you to fix the cord with which you hang Harold Vincent so that he shall break it when the trap falls."

"Why, Charley, are you crazy?" said the official. "Do you wish to prolong your friend's sufferings? Why do you wish the rope to break? Do you contemplate a rescue?"

"It will not prolong his sufferings," replied Lawrence coolly. "The rope must be weakened so much by some means that a very trifling re-istance will break it. Allow Harold Vincent to fall to the ground once, and then you can select a perfect rope and hang your victim effectually. I promised you that there will be no attempt made at a rescue in the court yard. There is no disturbance meditated whatever. My request is a singular one, but I will explain my motive after the execution takes place. Your compliance can in no way damage you—ropes frequently break you know. Promise me faithfully that you will do what I have asked for, and you shall receive $500 on the evening of the day of execution.

The Sheriff wavered. "The request you make is a singular one," he said "but as you say, the fact of the rope's breaking cannot damage me. I am awfully pushed for money."

"You have simply to weaken the rope and allow Harold to descend to the ground," interrupted Lawrence, "and five hundred dollars will be your reward—five hundred dollars paid you promptly when all is over."

"I'll do it. Here's my hand; I solemnly promise to do what you wish, said the Sheriff.

"Very well," said Lawrence, "Where will the gallows be erected? do you know yet?"

"Near the northeast corner of the court-yard—same place where Dunkirk was hung fifteen years ago. We will put it up there this time, but somewhat nearer the fence, so as to obstruct the view from the roof of that vacant house of McArdle's. That's the only chance for a sight."

"Just so," mused Charley. "Well, I must be going, I have an engagement" And directing the landlord to replenish the Sheriff's glass he went out.

When Harold Vincent was enlightened by Charley as to what was to be attempted in his behalf he was thunderstruck.

"Your plan will fail at the last, I fear," he said, mournfully. Brightening up after a little, however, he continued, "but I do wrong to discourage you, my brave friend. Depend upon it, that at the critical moment I shall not be slow to act. For the sake of those near and dear to me, rather than for my own, I hope the plan may succeed."

The two dread weeks intervening between the day on which the doomed man had received his sentence and the time appointed for his execution passed rapidly away. The morning of the 25th dawned clear and bright, but on the hearts of hundreds in the peaceful town of L—— lay dark clouds of sorrow at Harold Vincent's dreadful situation. The soon-to-be executed sentence of death was the subject of conversation at every breakfast table, and sad-faced people gathered in knots on the streets to discuss the awful scene about to transpire.

Aside from the newspaper men of the place, the town officials, and a specially appointed police force, few were admitted within the court yard enclosure. At half past 10 Harold Vincent was led to the scaffold.

He ascended the steps briskly and took his place on the trap, where his arms were pinioned and his collar unbuttoned and thrown back to facilitate the cruel work of the noose that dangled above him. The minister made a touching prayer, bade the doomed man farewell, and stepped back. Had he but [illegible] was innocent. The Sheriff nervously affixed the noose and drew the awful cap over the shapely head of the condemned. Then there was a rattling of bolts, a suppressed exclamation of horror, and Harold Vincent shot like a bullet out of sight in the earth beneath the scaffold.

The crowd stood transfixed with amazement. Not a word was uttered for more than a minute everybody excepting the Sheriff, who had fainted, stood watching the mysterious hole in the ground, not larger than a man's body, through which Vincent had disappeared. Then, suddenly, there was a clamor of voices and great activity among the police.

"Bring shovels—the prisoner has fallen into a cave—he must be dug out."

Shovels were brought and vigorously used, and the workmen soon found a newly-opened subterranean passage which they tremulously followed for quite a distance, and emerged into the cellar of "McArdle's vacant house." There they found a lamp burning, and, scattered on the ground, a "black cap," some pieces of rope, among which was a hangman's noose and a couple of shovels. But they didn't find the prisoner—no, the gallows had been cheated of its victim.

Search was made for Vincent, but without success. As there was no reward offered for his recapture, and the popular feeling being on his side, there was but little danger of his being returned to confinement.

A month passed away, and a dying man confessed to have been the murderer of Pollock. And then Harold Vincent returned, and the names of the authors of the escape were divulged, and Charley Lawrence and Jack Holby were the lions of the hour. Shortly after there was a double wedding, and Harold married gentle Mary Holby, and Charley Lawrence became blessed in the matrimonial possession of Nellie Vincent. Jack Holby, of course, was present, and said to Harold after the knot was tied: "Hope you won't regret the step, old fellow; remember there is no tunneling a man out of matrimony!"

The Sheriff was also present, and laughingly asked Charley Lawrence if he hadn't better bribe the minister to weaken the matrimonial knot? The affair passed off happily; and may the parties live long to tell their children's children, how they "Cheated the gallows."

Facts About the Bible.

The Bible contains 2,536,489 letters, 773,602 words, 21,173 verses, 1,189, chapters, and 66 books.

The word "and" occurs 46,227 times.

The word "Lord" occurs 1,856 times.

The word "Reverend" occurs but once, which is in the 9th verse of the 17th Psalm.

The 21st verse of the 7th chapter of Ezra contains all the letters of the alphabet except the letter J.

The finest chapter to read is the 29th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles.

The 19th chapter of II Kings and the 27th chapter of Isaiah are alike.

The longest verse is the 9th verse of the 8th chapter of Esther.

The shortest verse is the 35th verse of the 11th chapter of St. John.

The 8th, 15th and 21st verses of the 106th Psalm are alike.

Each verse of the 126th Psalm ends alike.

There are no words or names of more than six syllables.

THE *Financial Chronicle* says that 1,000 packages more of Brown sheetings have been ordered from this country to England at an advance on the first shipment.

A CALIFORNIA man has invested over $100,000 in a colony of African ostriches, numbering 100, which he proposes breeding for their feathers, near San Francisco.

CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE says that in the line of his profession he has reached the highest place, and that he can never, under any circumstances, be a candidate for President of the United States.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One Square one week.....$1 0
One Square two weeks.....1 50
One Square one month.....2 50
One Square three months.....6 00
One Square six months.....10 00
Additional Insertions at proportional rates.
A Square is equal to [illegible] SOLID LINES of advertising type.
Cash, invariably in advance.

LOOK FOR THE X.

Subscribers finding a blue cross across this notice will understand that their subscription will expire in a few days and they are respectfully requested to renew without delay. A blue mark denotes that their subscription has already expired, and unless we hear from them immediately, we will be compelled to discontinue the paper.

RAILROADS.

WILMINGTON COLUMBIA AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD CO.

OFFICE OF GEN'L SUPERINTENDENT,
Wilmington, N. C., July 1, 1875.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Sunday, July 4th, the following schedule will be run on this road:

NIGHT EXPRESS AND PASSENGER TRAIN Daily.

Leave Wilmington	6.26 P. M.
Leave Florence	12.20 A. M.
Arrive at Columbia	4.15 A. M.
" " Augusta	8.45 A. M.
Leave Augusta	4.15 P. M.
Leave Columbia	8.16 P. M.
Leave Florence	1.10 A. M.
Arrive at Wilmington	7.10 A. M.

Passengers going West beyond Columbia, will take this Train, leaving Wilmington at 6.26 P. M.

Day Passenger Train Daily (except Sunday.)

Leave Wilmington	9 A M
Arrive at Florence	12.05 P M
Leave Florence	12.45 P M
Arrive at Wilmington	6.30 P M

Connects at Florence with N. E. trains for Charleston, and with Freight Train with Passenger Coach attached for Columbia Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAIN, (Daily except Sundays.)

Leave Wilmington	1.55 P. M.
Leave Florence	1.40 A. M.
Arrive at Columbia	9.00 A. M.
Leave Columbia	5.30 P. M.
Leave Florence	4.00 A. M.
Arrive at Wilmington	3.0 P. M.

LOCAL FREIGHT TRAINS, with PASSENGER COACH attached, leave Wilmington Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6.30 A. M. and arrive at Wilmington on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5.30 P. M.

Passengers for Charleston, Columbia and Augusta and beyond, should take night Express train from Wilmington.

Through Sleeping Cars on night trains for Charleston and Augusta.

JAMES ANDERSON,
Gen'l Superintendent.

July 9 [illegible]-tf

WILMINGTON AND WELDON RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
Wilmington, N. C., June 8, 1875.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Sunday, July 4th, the following schedule will be run on the W. & W. Railroad:

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Union Depot daily (except Sundays) at	7.35 A. M.
Arrive at Goldsboro at	11.45 A. M.
" Rocky Mount at	1.53 P. M.
" Weldon at	3.40 P. M.
Leave Weldon daily at	10.05 A. M.
Arrive at Rocky Mount	11.41 A. M.
" Goldsboro	1.35 P. M.
" Union Depot	6.00 P. M.

EXPR

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, DECEMBER [illegible], 1875.

ADDRESS.

Delivered by Hon. [illegible] Waddell, at the 13th Annual Fair of the Cumberland Agricultural Association.

[illegible]

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Mr. President and County Agricultural Association:

I had supposed, when your kind invitation came to me, that it was upon the belief that I could enlighten the farmers of this part of the country upon the subject of Agriculture, I would have been declined; but having followed other pursuits in life, I am not ashamed to confess my knowledge of that subject is very limited, and in no degree qualifies me for such a task. But I believe there was no such expectation from the fact that your invitation does not confine me to the discussion of farm products, but to the consideration and discussion of matters connected with agriculture only, but to the general development of our resources and industries. I recognize the duty of the citizen, one, whose duties as a citizen requires him to study and form opinions upon all subjects that may be called upon to discuss, and I shall therefore address his remarks to you, as I expected that my remarks would have a wider range than the consideration of special branches of industry.

Every student of political economy and, indeed, every man of sense knows that the prosperity of the farmer is the parent of the prosperity of every [illegible] and the ultimate support of every [illegible] manufacturer and mechanic in the country; our debts to [illegible] and our manufactures are [illegible] *not* daily to [illegible] fore, as it is [illegible] prosperity of the farmer [illegible] its development [illegible] system the [illegible] other pursuits. What affects any particular [illegible] of the country, but the legislation of the country, with reference to the public domain in which [illegible] of your country has an interest, the climate in which [illegible] with reference to the public reason why the [illegible] unincumbered [illegible] with reasonable [illegible] prudence, [illegible] has been [illegible] past for a certain [illegible] are non residents of the country, to speak [illegible] flippantly of the "[illegible] and the cardinal [illegible] have always characterized [illegible] turists of the Southern [illegible] is, doubtless, [illegible] cism—the system has [illegible] extent, loose—but it [illegible] notorious and [illegible] least ninety per cent of the [illegible] come out to this [illegible] agricultural missionary, [illegible] farmers how to till the [illegible] erably failed in their [illegible] prise, and have been compelled [illegible] new views of the subject [illegible] says (and "what everybody says [illegible] be so") that our farmers [illegible] their minds on *gross income* [illegible] realizing the fact that they [illegible] money by cultivating only [illegible] able crop, and are [illegible] purchase such necessary [illegible] confess that he does not [illegible] first idea connected with [illegible] being the production of [illegible] men, it certainly looks strange, [illegible] cially in a country like this, [illegible] farmer, purchasing, every [illegible] necessary supplies for [illegible] great debt has been said and [illegible] on this subject for some years past, [illegible] without any very marked effect [illegible] as I know, in changing the [illegible] plan pursued, and everything [illegible] sequences; and, therefore, [illegible] hope, by any profuse [illegible] a revolution on the subject [illegible] do no harm to all such [illegible] many others when [illegible] cannot say that [illegible] founded. The [illegible] one to us and [illegible] and clear conception [illegible] affairs is desirable for [illegible] shall be my aim, therefore, [illegible] set forth some [illegible] derstand them, which [illegible] And, in the first place, [illegible] situation, so far as the industrial [illegible] sts of the country are concerned [illegible] Northern [illegible] ly tied up [illegible] reason why the [illegible] enough of [illegible] put the balance on [illegible] one case there are [illegible] gencies to be provided [illegible] he has a certainty, [illegible] man may think about [illegible] ly believes that [illegible] is worth [illegible] a farmer raises [illegible] can be taken [illegible] 'got the dead wood [illegible] cat for his family; [illegible] self to planting [illegible] lose his crop from [illegible] by a fall in price, [illegible] h must go hungry [illegible] last of these articles [illegible] bad as the first. [illegible] produce double [illegible] parent of mental [illegible] legacy which a parent [illegible] son, and which, I [illegible] inevitably make [illegible] dent for life [illegible] and that [illegible] words, "*Keep out of debt*" [illegible] the object [illegible] there is no [illegible] will never [illegible] any happiness that [illegible] at princely [illegible] one of the earliest [illegible] ones" in the [illegible] and I feel that [illegible] y lover. Many [illegible] f was not only [illegible] more severe crisis [illegible] most earnestly [illegible] pensions may not [illegible] cannot say that [illegible] ly [illegible] n founded. 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[illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Wilmington Journal

NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

Thirty Ninth Session of the Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

WILMINGTON, December 1, 1875.

FIRST DAY.

The Thirty-ninth Session of the North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, convened in the Front Street Methodist Church in this city today at 9½ o'clock, A. M., Bishop Holland N. McTyeire presiding.

The Bishop gave out the hymn, "Are we yet alive," which was sung, after which the Bishop led in prayer. A selection from the Scriptures, Romans XII, was read; and the hymn, "Amazing grace! how sweet the sound," was sung. A prayer by L. S. Burkhead, D. D., closed the opening exercises.

The roll of the ministerial members was next called. [The Journal having already published a list of the members and their City residents, it is not repeated here.]

On motion, Dr. Craven was elected Secretary.

On motion of J. P. Moore moved that the Bishop be appointed a committee to appoint the Standing committees of the Conference.

J. B. Dozier moved that the Public Worship consist of Rev. Messrs. J. E. Gibbs and Chas. J. E. Leggett, and that the committee on Stationary be also allowed to retire from the Conference.

The Conference was then addressed by Rev. J. E. Mann, that the hour of the Conference be fixed at 9½ A. M. morning, and 4½ P. M. for adjournment. Carried.

Rev. J. E. Mann read a resolution to inquire if the number of ministers cannot be reduced, instead of being increased after Conference.

Rev. L. S. Burkhead, D. D., moved that a committee of two from each district be appointed to take in charge the subject of the approaching Centennial. The motion was carried, and the chair appointed the committee referred to. The Committee of Presiding Elders was then announced.

Rev. W. H. Moore, H. H. Gibbons and J. W. Guthrie were appointed a Committee on Memorials.

The roll of the Examining Committee was then called and vacancies filled.

On motion of Rev. J. B. Babbitt, the examination of character was ordered to be conducted with open doors. Some discussion followed on the rules for reports.

The Bishop was requested to read the rules, so that if any questions of examination of character should arise, they could each be answered without delay.

The Secretary read the names of meetings of Conference.

Rev. J. T. Harris stated that he had a number of copies of the 'Life and Sermons of the late Rev. N. F. Reid," and would furnish them to any one who wished them.

The Secretary read the names of sales are for the benefit of the youngest child of the late Rev. Thomas A. Boon was appointed to take charge of all collections for the Missionary Rooms and take subscriptions for the *Review* and *Advocate*.

The Bishop then called Question 1, "Are the preachers blameless in their official administration?"

Rev. James P. Moore, P. E., of the Fayetteville District was called and responded, as were the following Presiding Elders:

M. H. Wilson, Greensboro' district; R. D. Benton, Salisbury district; D. Adams, Fayetteville, district; C. A. Yow, Newberne district; B. Craven, Wilmington district; B. Craven, who had retired; Wm. Closs, retired; L. L. Hunden, retired.

The Committee of Presiding Elders then presented the following as the organization of Standing committees:

Education—Clerical: H. T. Hudson, W. Moore, M. L. Wood, J. R. Griffith, W. Stevens, J. P. Wheeler, J. Scott, D. H. Wood, J. W. Hay; Lay: A. S. Webb, B. Craven, W. C. Dowd, Jr., A. Leazar, F. A. Clark, J. W. Norment, W. F. Kornegay.

Church Literature: J. J. Renn, J. L. Cuthrell, J. W. Wheeler, A. D. Betts, T. A. Boone, J. M. Wheeler, W. H. Carlton, Thos. G. Wilson, B. F. Sansom, B. F. Dixon, W. J. Parker, J. W. Williams.

Sunday Schools—Clerical: S. A. Ashe, A. Brown, C. M. Pepper, J. W. Jenkins, J. R. Brown, T. Lay, F. Allen, R. H. Bridgers, G. W. Flowers, J. M. Shuler, G. W. Cone, T. D. Bowden, C. W. Bowen.

Temperance—Clerical: W. G. Cooke, John Pillett, C. M. Thompson, B. B. Culbreth, J. W. Ayscue, J. B. Bailey, J. P. Moore, D. C. Johnson, J. Lay: J. F. Phoenix, C. Gidd, A. S. Webb, G. D. Wade, J. W. Leak, F. L. Fuller, C. M. Thompson, Enos H. Foster.

Missions—Clerical: O. J. Bennett, J. W. Ayscue, W. J. Hicks, J. R. Brown, T. Lay, W. Allen, R. H. Bridgers, G. W. Flowers, T. D. Bowden, W. B. Rosser.

Conference Claims—Clerical: W. G. Cooke, John Pillett, C. M. Thompson, B. B. Culbreth, J. W. Ayscue, J. B. Bailey, J. P. Moore, D. C. Johnson, J. Lay: J. F. Phoenix, C. Gidd, A. S. Webb, G. D. Wade, J. W. Leak, F. L. Fuller, C. M. Thompson, Enos H. Foster.

Church Property—Clerical: T. H. Pritchard, W. H. Bobbitt, W. H. Pegram, J. W. Jenkins, J. Scott, J. Pillett, J. W. Norment, J. W. Williams.

Publishing Interest—Clerical: J. J. Renn, J. L. Cuthrell, J. W. Wheeler, A. D. Betts, T. A. Boone, J. M. Wheeler, W. H. Carlton, Thos. G. Wilson, B. F. Sansom, B. F. Dixon, W. J. Parker, J. W. Williams.

Sunday Schools—Clerical: S. A. Ashe, A. Brown, C. M. Pepper, J. W. Jenkins, J. R. Brown, T. Lay, F. Allen, R. H. Bridgers, G. W. Flowers

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1875.

ST. GEORGE & ST. ANDREW'S ATHLETIC CLUB.

Opening Day—The Various Sports—A Gay Crowd and Much Enjoyment.

For some time past the officers and members of the St. George and St. Andrew's Athletic Club have been industriously pushing forward the preparation of their grounds, just outside the city limits, for the purposes of their grand opening on Thanksgiving Day. The grounds, comprising ten acres, have been terraced and graded, tracks for the various sports have been laid off and topped with clay, fences have been built, a grand stand, capable of seating many hundreds, has been erected, the cricket ground has been laid off and turfed, and a battery for rifle practice has been erected.

The gentlemen who conceived the idea of forming an athletic club in Wilmington, and had the business tact and ability to inaugurate the institution on its present extensive plan, deserve not only the commendation and thanks of the entire community, but deserve to have their names inscribed on an enduring monument, commemorative of the event of Thursday. Nothing can be better calculated to bring our people out together in social intercourse upon terms of fraternity and good feeling, one toward another, than an exhibition of the manly sports of the gymnasium, participated in by men and youths whom we daily meet and associate with. Besides this, the physical development of the system, and the beneficial results to the health of those whose business overtakes the mind and enervates the body, are the rewards which such an organization will freely shower upon its members.

The enthusiasm for athletic sports among the Greeks, their love of the beautiful, which was gratified in the *gymnasia* by the sight of the finest forms in the prime of youth, and by the halls and colonnades adorned with statues and pictures, and occupied by teachers of wisdom and philosophy, rendered these places the favorite resorts of the old and the young. Gymnastics even formed an essential part of the celebration of all the great festivals, and to be unable to participate in these manly exercises, from a physical incapacity that arose from a want of development, was a case for the bitterest reproach. *"He can neither swim nor write,"* is the well-known term of reproach which the Greeks heaped on all such. Swimming and running were much esteemed, and the Olympiads were named from the victors in the race. Riding on horseback, dancing and wrestling were practiced to the fullest extent, Dancing was practiced, not for social enjoyment of the society of the fairer sex, as with us, but for the purpose of giving grace and confidence to the orator on the rostrum and in the forum.

With the decline of Greece, the gymnastic art naturally degenerated, and became gradually reduced to the exercises of the professional athlete, which survived the ruin of the land of their birth. The Olympic games continued to be celebrated several centuries after Christ, and it is thought by some modern travelers that they could find traces of the ancient games continuing to the present day. "You have the Pyrrhic dance as yet," says Byron. The Romans imitated the gymnasia, as they did everything Grecian, but with them, these sports never became national, as they were with the Greeks.

Now we are a strong advocate for a free bestowal of public support, both moral and pecuniary, upon the noble efforts which the St. George and St. Andrew's Athletic Club is making in this direction. It has made a brilliant beginning, and all that is now needed to make it a grand success is the patronage and encouragement of the community.

The weather on Thursday was propitious to the opening. A bracing air, but not too cool, a cloudy sky, but no rain, favored the comfort of both the athlete and the spectators. Notwithstanding the Club flag did not arrive in time to welcome its visitors and wave over the joyous assemblage, its officers in charge of the entertainment had provided everything necessary to exhibit a hearty welcome to all. At an early hour the grounds were thronged with the better class of Wilmingtonians. "Youth and beauty," the old, the young, and the middle aged were all there. All day long, from 10 o'clock, until the shades of evening closed around them, groups of merry men and youths could be seen assembled at different points in the grounds, either witnessing or participating in the various sports. Kind words and cheerful greetings bespoke the joy of the hearts within, and gave evidence of a happy day for all who were present.

RIFLE MATCH.

At 10:30 o'clock the rifle team commenced firing at the targets, 200 yards distant. The Judges were, Messrs. D. McRae, Joseph Price, E. G. Barker and E. Lilly. The entries were 30 in number and were entitled to three rounds each, and repeat, to be fired at two targets, numbered 1 and 2.

At target No. 1 the following gentlemen fired and made the score attached to their several names:

Junius Davis, 20½; H. N. Latham, 1; Walter G. McRae, 8½; J. F. Jones, 7; W. P. McMahon, 2½; J. C. James, 11½; L. S. F. Brown, 20½; W. Roddick, 8; J. A. Byrne, 1; DuBrutz Cutlar, 18½; Eugene Maffit, 11½.

NO. 2.

A. Campbell, 15; W. Fyfe, 10; Fred Hargrave, 15½; W. L. DeRosset, 4½; R. W. Price, 10; H. G. Smallbones, 7½; R. V. Sweet, 3; R. G. Ross, 17; E. F. Story, 4; W. R. Keenan, 14; E. Lilly, 15.

THE TIE.

There being a tie between Messrs. Davis and Brown it was decided by the following score which was afterwards made: Mr. Brown, 4, 4, 6—14; Mr. Davis, 4, 4, 3—11; which resulted in Mr. Brown's winning the Evans' 34 shot rifle.

ONE MILE WALKING MATCH.

Prize, gold headed cane; entries, H. G. Smallbones, W. Fyfe, R. W. Price, won by Mr. Fyfe. Time, 10 minutes.

100 YARDS RUNNING RACE.

Prize, inkstand worth $10; entries, T. E. Sprunt, H. Bauman, H. D Burkhimer, R. B Hartsfield, L. S. F. Brown, James Corbett. Mr. Hartsfield winning in ten seconds.

SACK RACE.

This piece of sport convulsed the crowd with laughter. The contestants were required to get into a bag, which was brought up and tied around the necks, all the limbs being confined within, which caused a good deal of ground tumbling. The prize was a bull calf, which was won by Mr. Oliphant The entries were Messrs Oliphant, Sprunt, Fyfe, Toomer, Roddick and Corbett.

HURDLE RACE,

Prize, silver cup—Entries: T. E. Sprunt, James Corbett, L. Greenbaum, J. Oliphant, H. Bauman, —— Bagly. Mr. Sprunt won.

RUNNING LONG JUMP.

Entries: Jas, Corbett, W. Roddick, DuBrutz Cutlar, R. Heartsfield won, jumping 15 feet.

RUNNING HIGH JUMP.

Prize, pair Indian clubs—Entries: DuBrutz Cutlar, W Fyfe, T. E Sprunt, W. Roddick. Mr. Cutlar won, jumping 4 feet 5 inches.

QUARTER MILE RUNNING RACE.

Mr. L. S. F. Brown was the only entry who came up to time and ran around the track in 1 m. 5 sec., taking the prize—sleeve buttons and stud.

THREE-LEGGED RACE.

The contestants ran in pairs, having the inside legs tied firmly together The difficulty of locomotion can be easily imagined. Prize, Sucking pig—Entries: Gleaves and Roddick, Smallbones and Fyfe, Oliphant and Sprunt; the last winning.

ONE MILE RUNNING RACE.

Prize, Smith & Wesson pistol—Entries: G. W. Baily, W. E Hill, D. Hohenstein. Mr. Baily won in 5 m. 16 sec.

STANDING HIGH JUMP.

Prize, 1 pair cricking shoes; entries, DuBrutz Cutlar, L. Greenbaum, Wm. Fyfe and W. Roddick. Mr. Cutler won, jumping 44 inches.

WHEELBARROW RACE.

Prize, silver cup and wheelbarrow; entries, Jas. Corbett, W. P. Toomer, J. Oliphant, G. W. Baily, W. Roddick. The contestants were blindfolded and required, at the word, to turn themselves and wheelbarrow around before starting, the race being to an objective point 100 yards distant Some of them would collide with each other, others would diverge in opposite directions, and some of them, after rolling their barrows for some distance, finally landed at the starting point. In the first heat, Mr. Oliphant was first to reach the flag; but owing to a misunderstanding of some of the racers, he generously waived his claims, and allowed the prize to be run for a second time, when Mr. Corbet won.

THROWING HEAVY HAMMER, 16 LBS.

Prize, meerschaum pipe; entries, DuBrutz Cutlar, R. G. Ross and W. P. McMahon. Mr. Ross won, throwing 52½ feet.

EGG AND LADLE RACE.

Prize, silver plated ladle; entries, B. Gleaves, G. W. Baily, W. P. Toomer and J. Oliphant. Mr. Baily winning.

FENCING.

There was an interesting exhibition of the art of *fence*, first between Mr. Maffitt and Mr. Gleaves, and then between Mr. Maffitt and Mr. Ross.

During which time there was also a lively game of

CRICKET

played. The games did not cease nor the crowd disperse until night put an end to the fun. Wilmingtonians have never had a day of more unalloyed pleasure and we hope to see the programme again soon repeated.

Commission from His Majesty, the King of the Carnival.

The senior editor of this paper has received from the King of the Carnival, the commission of "Special Humorist Disseminator," with the honorable title of the "Count of Wilmington." The following is the document, and it explains itself:

To the Honorable Count of Wilmington:

IN THE YEAR OF OUR REIGN, 5,558.

Royal Letters Patent,

SIR:—*His Majesty instructs the undersigned, to wit:*

So great and wise, so potent is the *fourth estate*, that in consideration thereof, you are appointed SPECIAL HUMORIST DISSEMINATOR to His Majesty, with the name, style and title of Count of Wilmington, and your Journal the *official organ*; in which all edicts, proclamations and orders emanating from his Jovial Majesty will be printed in such style, and with *editorial comments*, as will occasion perusal by our subjects. Your correspondence will be conducted through *Hijim, P. O, Box* 9,000 *Atlanta, Ga.*

Your compliance with the publication of, this document and the enclosed proclamation, will be proof that you humbly bow to our Royal will and pleasure.

HIJIM.
Chamberlain.

Postal Matters.

Mailable matter is divided into three classes, viz:

1. Letters.
2. Regular printed matter.
3. Miscellaneous matter.

First class—This class embraces all correspondence, wholly or partly in writing, except book manuscrip and corrected proofsheets passing between authors and publishers; legal or drop letters and U. S. postal cards. Rates of postage on this matter three cents for each pound or fraction thereof.

Second class—This class embraces all matter exclusively in print, and regularly issued at stated periods from a known office of publication, without addition by writing, mark or sign. Postage on all newspapers and periodicals issued weekly or oftener, two cents a pound or fraction thereof; postage on all newspapers and periodicals issued less frequently than once a week, three cents a pound or fraction thereof, must be mailed from a known office of publication or news agents to regular subscribers or news agents.

Third class—This class embraces all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, magazines, handbills, posters, unsealed circulars, books, book manuscript, proof sheets, corrected proof sheets, maps, prints, engravings, blanks, flexible patterns, articles of merchandise, phonographic papers, letter envelopes, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions and all other matter which may be declared mailable by law, and all other articles not above the weight prescribed by law, which are not, from their form or nature, liable to destroy, deface or otherwise injure the contents of the mail bag, or the person of any one engaged in the postal service. Postage, one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof.

STATE NEWS.

Laurel Falls is the name of a new postoffice established in Yadkin county.

Gen. Hoke made a visit to Salem last Saturday, and was the recipient of a serenade from the Salem brass band.

The Salem *Press* says: The Mount Airy Railroad excitement is still in progress. We hope it may succeed.

For the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1875, North Carolina paid internal revenue taxes to the amount of $1,629,-984.

At Rockingham Court Judge Kerr sentenced an old man named Rowe to ten years in the penitentiary for a brutal assault upon a woman.

And then we hear of fair prospects of the Coal Felds Railroad, from Danville to Statesville, through this section of country. Success to it.

Mr. Cornelius Stephenson, of Johnston county, raised this year 400 bushels of sweet potatoes on two and a half acres. He realized at the rate of $145 per acre.

Mrs Parker, living near Mocksville, in Davie county, was recently wounded, perhaps fatally, by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of her son.

The cotton gin and tobacco factory of Robert A. Jenkins, Esq., of Williamsboro, Granville county, were totally destroyed by fire, accidentally, on the morning of the 18th.

Mr. A. H. Martin, an aged and highly esteemed citizen of Charlotte, died, in that place, Saturday morning last, in his 71st year. He left no immediate family, having not been married.

The Hickory *Press* says: A silk dress on exhibition at our Fair deserves special notice. The silk was manufactured, spun, wove, and made into a dress, all in Catawba county. It is owned by Miss Fisher, of this county.

The Rev. M. H. Vaughan, of Louisburg, has accepted the call from St. Stephens' Episcopal Church at Oxford, and will probably enter upon his duties in this latter connection about the first of December.

We are truly sorry to learn that Capt. M. B. Crawford, the clever conductor on the W. & W. R. R. freight train, had the misfortune to get his arm broken at Rocky Mount last Saturday in handling some heavy boxes.

The gin house of Mr. Powell, of Halifax, who lives about 7 miles from Enfield was burned on Wednesday with a large quantity of cotton. The conductor on the train who gave us the information did not learn whether the property was insured or not,

The Winston *Sentinel* says: The large and growing business of our town demands greater facilities than we have at present, and we are glad to know that we are in a fair way of getting a National Bank established here. $78,-000, we learn has already been subscribed.

Says the Oxford *Torchlight*: Messrs J. M. Currin & Co., proprietors of the Brick Warehouse, Henderson, N. C., on last Friday sold about 800 lbs. of tobacco for Mr. F. B. Hester at an average of $60 per cwt. Mr. Hester lives near Oxford, and we tender him our congratulations for obtaining such high prices when the weed was so low. Granville tobacco beats the word.

Says the *Sentinel*: "We were shown yesterday an exquisite point-lace handkerchief, every stitch, which is the work of Mrs. Mary Lucas, of this city, who is 81 years of age. The work is rich and delicate, some of the figures of birds and flowers seeming like gossamer fabrics. Mrs Lucas has never yet used spectacles or any other artificial aids to eyesight."

The defence was conducted by Messrs. McCorkle, Leach and Watson. Messrs. McCorkle, Joyce, Dobson and Leach fully sustained the reputation that they have already attained at the bar, while Messrs. Stevenson, Glenn and Watson added greatly to theirs, and showed themselves rising members of the profession. The charge of his his Honor was exceeding fair and impartial one, and gave general satisfaction. Up to the time of going to press sentence has not been passed upon him.

We learn that on the night of the 31 instant, the vicinity of Pekin, Montgomery county, the gin house of James Skinner was fired by an incendiary, and together with its contents was entirely consumed. The house at the time, contained a considerable quantity of cotton, and altogether it is believed the loss will amount to fully $1,600. Mr. Skinner is said to be a very worthy man and ill able to stand such a heavy loss A colored man whose name we have forgotten, has been arrested on suspicion of having committed the deed, and confined in jail at Troy.—*Rockingham South.*

The trial of William D. Headrick for the killing of Robert Jennings, which was moved to this county from Yadkin at the last term of Yadkin Court, began on Wednesday morning, a jury was obtained by one o'clock, and the examination of witnesses began in the afternoon and lasted until last Thursday night. The case was argued before the jury on Friday and Saturday morning, and the charge of the Judge was delivered on Saturday afternoon. The jury after being out forty-eight hours returned with a verdict of manslaughter. The State was ably represented by Messrs. Dobson, Joyce, Glenn and Stevenson.

The Wilson *Advance* says: We regret to learn that Mr. William Applewhite of Stantonburg township, in this county, sustained a heavy loss a few days since by the burning of his gin house with some considerable quantity. We understand it originated from the friction of the running works. There was no insurance. Fires will occur. They cannot always be prevented. But the loss can be lessened or prevented entirely by insurance. We extend to Mr. Applewhite our sympathy in his heavy loss, some $1,000, and trust his misfortune may be a warning to others to insure their gins and other property.

The Raleigh *News* says: The Sheriffs yesterday commenced in earnest putting in an appearance, and replenished to some extent Treasurer Jenkin's money bag. M. D Dogget, Tax Collector of Chatham county, paid over $4,404; J. D. Buchanan, Sheriff of Jackson, disgorged himself of $3,-105; Sheriff Kenneth Haynes, of Columbus county was eased of $3,656 15; Joseph Cobb, Sheriff of Edgecombe county, being overburdened disgorged the snug little sum of $16,900 12, and J. A. Hall, Tax Collector of Rockingham, handed over $7,954 14. The Sheriff of Buncombe was on hand, but had not settled when we were in the Treasurer's office.

The Statesville *American* says: Directors of the Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Railroad met in Charlotte last Wednesday. The business transacted was not of general interest. The name of the flag station, Ashland, two miles the other side of Alexandriana, was changed to Stonewall, and the name of the station Centre was changed to Mount Mourne, which is the name of the postoffice. The fare on the road was increased from four to five cents per mile, which is the usual rate on Southern railroads. The building of the depot in Charlotte, which has been done by the President on his authority, was approved by the Board. The balance sheet was examined and was found satisfactory.

The small advance made in the passenger fares, was deemed necessary by the Board, to aid in relieving the Road from the financial difficulty in which it was placed a year or so ago and save it from sale and sacrifice, and keep it in the hands of the stockholders, the counties of Iredell and Mecklenburg being largely interested, consequently, every citizen being a stockholder. The present of the Road is altogether promising.

A new and handsome Episcopal Church will soon be going up in Asheville.

The Hickory *Press* says Mr. E. L. Sherrill, of Sherrill's Ford, Catawba county, raised a radish this year which measured 22½ inches in length and 16½ inches in circumference. We would like to see the man in this county that can beat that.

On the farm of Mr. Dudley Farthing, in Watauga county, there were during the summer, signs discovered of the former habitations of Indians. Two or three old clay pots were ploughed up—however the gold had disappeared.

The Charlotte *Observer* learns of a homicide at Hickory on Monday night last, in which a young man by name of Columbus Jones, killed a negro man. The young man attacked the guard who had him in charge and escaped. He has not since been arrested.

On last Sunday, Nov. 21st, Morganton lost a valuable citizen in the death of Rev. Joseph Ferree. Mr. Ferree was depot agent at this place one year, formed many acquaintances in this section and was liked by all. He was Clerk of the Superior Court of Burke county for a number of years, and in that and adjoining counties had gained many warm friends.

The Raleigh *News* says: The following Sheriffs settled their State taxes during the 26th and 27th inst: Wm. Latham, of Ashe, paid in $2,383.75; J. F. Summers, of Wilkes, $2,915.37; E R. McCall, of Caldwell, $2,442.68; W. A Deans, of Wayne, $11,189 80; A. A. Wiseman, of Mitchell, $876 25; D. W. Divine, of Cherokee, $1,665 93; B. F. Jones, of Yadkin, $2,986 92; W. F. Cooper, of Graham, $452 96; Rufus Galloway, of Brunswick, $4,886 35.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* says of the new President of the Raleigh & Gaston railroad, John M. Robinson, is a son of Moncure Robinson, who was chief engineer in the construction of the Petersburg & Weldon road, and afterward president of the Seaboard & Roanoke line. When he left college, his father placed him in the machine shops, where he served a four years apprenticeship, and come out a thoroughly practical man. Although still a young man, Mr. Robinson is president of three or or four railroads and a line of steamers. He is a vigilant, energetic, prudent business men, a polished gentleman in his bearing, courteous in manners and affable in conversation; and we are assured will make a valuable and popular officer in the new position with which North Carolina has invested him.

The Pilots and the Frying Pan Lightship.

SMITHVILLS, N. C., November 26th, 1875.

Dear Journal:

Please allow me a short space in the columns of your most valuable paper to correct an erroneous report concerning the crew of the Frying Pan Lightship and the pilots.

It has been reported at various times that the pilots of this place go to the ship in question quite frequently, and in consequence of which the rations to the crew do not hold out. Having been on board of said ship in the capacity of officer and "foremost hand," I know whereof I speak.

Occasionally during the summer, the pilots in the small open boats visit the Lightship to see their friends or relations, or to board vessels bound to your city. It is very seldom they stay more than a day. In winter they scarcely think of going there, and when they do go, it is to take refuge from the tempest.

I have never known or even heard of provisions being scarce on board the aforesaid ship; but on the contrary have seen them overrun many times. This proves very conclusively that the fabricator of the report is guilty of a shameful misrepresentation of facts.

It is said that "competition is the life of trade," and it applies to the pilots as well as to men of other trades or professions. All will admit that the large decked pilot boats have a great advantage over the small open boats, and it is exceedingly strange to me, why a few in the former boats should object to the latter ones going to the Lightship occasionally to catch vessels. If any complaints are made about the provisions of the Lightship being insufficient for the crew and the visiting pilots, then the captain of the vessel should report the fact. The inspector once told the master of the Frying Pan Lightship to treat the visiting pilots kindly and courteously, and I am certain that he will do it. Ignorance and pomposity are not calculated to rule an intelligent people.

JUSTICE.

Hon. Alfred M. Waddell.

This gentleman, the Representative from this District in the Congress of the United States, left here on Monday morning for Washington City to take his place in the House. Congress convenes on Wednesday of this week The Senate is Republican, but the Democracy have a large majority in the House of Representatives. The selection of a Speaker of the House will be the first important business, and as there is a *possibility* that that officer may be called to act as President, it is highly important that he should be a firm, decided and tried man, one into whose hands the Executive Chair of the nation can be confided. The Speaker has, besides the arrangement of the Committees of the House, and on them depends the practical working of the legislation of the session—the investigation of all the business of the Government in all its departments. We are glad to know that our talented representative will be promptly on the spot, ready to use his influence and his vote in making a proper selection of Speaker. We have never had a more industrious member of Congress or one who was more watchful of the interests of his constituents.

For The Journal.

A Lucky Georgian.

In Clinton, Thursday, Nov, 25th, at St. Timothy's Church, by E. R. Rich, pastor of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Raliegh, Dr. John William Griggs, of West Point, Ga., and Miss Susan Howard McKoy, daughter of A. A. McKoy, of Clinton.

The young couple have gone South, and they carry with them the good wishes of the entire community. Dr. Griggs, although young, enjoys a reputation not excelled by any other young man in his profession.

Miss Susan Howard McKoy, his wife, is the daughter of our distinguished townsman Judge A. A. McKoy, and a young lady of charming character, and loved by all who have the pleasure, of her acquaintance. A worthy young couple: may their future be to them all their friend's hope, and that they can make it.

SUB ROSA.

Clinton, N. C., Nov 29th.

In many respects we believes on market prices are lower, and the cost of living less in Wilmington than any other city, north or south. It is well that it is so, for out people just now are "badly off for stamps."

Who wants to bet that the woman who defined a man as "a conglomerated mass of hair, tobacco smoke, confusion, conceit and boots," isn't an elderly maiden who has been disappointed some time or other?

The Conference.

We publish this morning the list of the Ministers and delegates composing the North Carolina Conference of the M. E. Church South, together with the "homes" to which they have been assigned. This is one of the largest ecclesiastical bodies that meets in the South, being the next to the largest Conference (we believe) in the Southern Church. We know they will be welcomed among us and that our citizens will strive to render their visit agreeable. Most of the members will arrive on the Tuesday evening trains. Some of the standing committees and candidates for the Ministry have already arrived, and the examination of classes on the studies will begin to-day at the lecture room of Front street Church.

S D Adams; H M Bowden, J B Alford; Mrs S M West, C M Anderson J N Andrews and wife, E Everett; W Arendall, R W Chadwick; I W Avant, Ed T Love; J T Bagwell and wife, W M Parker; J B Bailey, Jesse Ives; W Baker, Geo Sloan; R G Barrett, Rev Geo Patterson; J A Belk, W H Bell; R W Bell, R W Chadwick; A D Betts and wife, J M Hardwick; R P Bibb, Col E R Brink at Mrs Pickett's; W S Black and wife, S D Wallace, W H Bobbitt, Geo H Kelley; J B Bobbitt and wife, Manning House; T A Boone and wife, F H Mitchell; A A Boshamer, Mrs Newton Highsmith, O J Brent and wife, Purcell House; M W Boyles, John Savage; D Brogden, William Hankins; J R Brooks, Alfred Alderman; R M Brown, J M Hardwick; B W Brown, Dr. J H Freeman; D R Bruton, Mrs S M West; J D Buie, J H Taylor, at Mrs Pickett's; R F Bumpas, and wife; R S Radcliffe, at Mrs. Nixon's; L S Burkhead; Thos R Lawther; R O Burton and wife, Thos Beck, at Manning House; L B Bynum, Manning House.

W H Call and wife, Capt J E Leggett; J J Carden, D A Smith; O W Carr, D J Greer; J B Carpenter, Geo C McDougal; P J Caraway, D G Worth; W S Chaffin, Mrs E Keen; F A Clarke, L H Bowden; Wm Closs, Capt J E Leggett; H P Cole, W M Poisson; G S Cole, W M Poisson; T A Coon and wife, J B Orrell; K K Council, B G Worth; B Craven and wife, Dr W E Freeman, T F Craven, Mrs Houston; L W Crawford, C A Hamner; R R Crawford, L E Rice; J C Crispe, Manning House; D Cuibreth, and wife, Mrs J C Bowden; J A Cunningham, and wife, Rev J E Mann; W H Cunningham, J H Taylor, at Mrs Pickett's.

J H Davis, J F Garrell; S M Davis, Mrs S A Parmelee; C F Deems, Geo R French Jr B F Dixon, Mrs S M West; C H Dodson, Dr J H Freeman; Prof W C Doub, Edward Kidder; W C Doub, Jr, W M Parker; M Dove, Col E R Brink at Mrs Pickett's; T H Edwards, Wm Corbett; T B England, J W Perdew; J S Erving, L E Rice; G Farrar, G Register; A J Finlayson, Wm Fewell; Col Flowers; Wm Larkins; J W Floyd, Jersey Hopkins; M Foy, Ed T Love; W C Cannon, H B Eilers; G C Garriss, J W Perdew; Dr J J Garret, Alfred Alderman; T H Gatlin, H B Eilers; T J Gattis, Samuel Davis; C A Gault, Wm F Corbett; H H Gibbons, James Fleet; L H Gibbons, Joel W Woolfin; J W Gedney; E P Covington; D A Goode, J H Mailard, at Mrs Pickett's; H Gray Roger Sullivan; R T Gray, Preston Cumming; P Greening, A R Black; J R Griffith, R M McIntire; T W Guthrie; W I Gore; J H Guin, J G Craig.

B F Hall, Col Roger Moore; W S Haltom, Miss Kate Kennedy; G W Hardison, Wm Newell; L C Haynes, Mrs Price; F A Harmon, S D Wallace; J T Harriss, W M Poisson; J E Hartsell, Wm G Fowler; J F Heitman; W M Poisson; S H Helsabeck. D A Smith, L L Hendaen and wife, Alex Oldham; P H Herman, Jno F Garrell; L J Holden and wife, L M Williams; N A Hooker, J G Craig; E Howland, D A Smith; M H Hoyle, Mrs S A Parmelee; S V Hoyle, Capt I B Granger; H T Hudson, Edward Kidder; M J Hunt, Dr W E Freeman; R L Hunt R M McIntire; G W Ivey, Mrs S M West; J W Jenkins, R W Chadwick; D C Johnson John Colvine, J W Jenkins R W Chadwick; D C Johnson, S A Currie; J Johnston, John Colville; T M Jones, Col C I Grafflin; W M Jordan, Jos W Taylor,

I F Keerans, Rev Isaac J King; C W King, Rev Isaac King; T M Kendall, Geo W McDougal; W D Kirkland, R W Chadwick; W F Kornegay and wife, Capt J C Borden.

J W Leake, Preston Cumming; S Leard, Miss Kate Kenedy; W D Lee, P Heinsberger; J W Lewis, A R Black; E J Lilly, Preston Cumming; A M Long, John Savage; D A Loug, R E Heide; J Lumley, Ashley Gilbert, at Mrs Pickett's.

J Mahoney and wife, Jos W Taylor; W B Maness and wife, Samuel Davis; A W Mangum, J W Thompson; I N Mann, Rev J E Mann; J B Martin, Mrs Junius D Gardner; J R McFerrin, Mrs J C Bowden; D May, Jasper Bishop; Dr J W McGee and wife, Mrs J C Bowden; Bishop H N McTyeire, J W Thompson; J P Moore, Col B R Moore; W M D Moore, Walker W Moore; W H Moore, S N Cannon; J F Moore, Jno F Garrell; R S Moran, Capt J E Leggett; T C Moses, William Hankins.

L L Nash and wife, Thos S Tolar; J S Nelson, T F Garrell; W C Norman, W M Poisson; N S Norton, H B Gay; J W North, Dr J D Bellamy.

W O'Neal, H B Gay.

W J Parker, Dr W E Freeman; S D Peeler, Mrs Newton Highsmith; W H Pegram, R E Heide; J C Pinnix, D G Wells; C M Pepper, S G Northorp; C H Phillips, J W Woolvin; B C Phillips, Col C L Grafflin; L Phillips, Roger Sullivan, L W Piggott and wife, G A Summerell, at Manning House; J W Puet, E P Covington.

J W Randall and wife, Gen S H Manning; A R Raven and wife, I T Alderman; N M Ray, Mrs Emma Keen; T B Recks, Col Roger Moore; F L Reid, W M Poisson; J J Renn, W M Parker; J M Rhodes, S A Currie; T P Picard, Dr J F King; S L Riddle, Col Roger Moore; W S Roan, E B Sanders; W M Roby and wife, L H Bowden; Z Rush, R C Orrell.

J Sandford, Wm Larkins; Dr A A Scrogge, H M Bowden; J W Shackford and wife, Purcell House; V B Sharpe, E P Covington; J M Shaver, Newton Gillican; L Shell, E P Covington; M V Sherrill, P Heinsberger; J S Short D A Smith; J P Simpson, Dr J F King; J C Slocumb, H M Bowden; J C Smith, Col Roger Moore; N M Smith, Samuel Davis; T W Smith, J C Smith; J F Smoot, Jersey Hopkins; J N Somers, E B Sanders; J Southgate, H H Munson; L E Stacy, H M Bowden; P W Stamy, G Register; R T Stevenson, B F White; A J Stokes, Dr J D Bellamy; J S Sutliff, Mrs J C Bowden; F W Swindell and wife, Rev J E Mann.

M C Thomas, Capt J T Rankin; J C Thomas, S N Cannon; E W Thompson, Capt I B Grainger; J E Thompson, D D Mahn; A B Thompson, J Tillett, Mrs Price; T L Triplett, D J Grier; W Turner, Thos R Lawther.

A A Walker, W D Mahn; W H Watkins and wife, Rev G D Bernheim; R S Webb, C A Hamner; A S Webb, R S Radcliffe, at Mrs Nixon's; J H Wheeler, Mrs Junius D Gardner; Jos Wheeler, Geo Chadbourn; J W Wheeler and wife, W A French; T G Whitaker, Jas T Petteway; N G Whittington, L H Bowden; H F Wiley, Jas T Petteway; T C Williams, Geo Chadbourn; W P Williams, S G Northorp; R A Willis, Capt J T Rankin; W C Wilson, W I Gore; James Winson and wife, J W Macumber; N H D Wilson and wife, A A Willard; G D Wolfe, Jasper Bishop; M L Wood and wife, W P Oldham, F H Wood, James Fleet; I T Wyche and wife, A G Latta.

E A Yates, B G Worth.

The Cotton Trade of Raleigh.

At the grand banquet given by the Raleigh *News* Publishing Company complimentary to the Board of Trade of that city Mr. Lem H. Adams in response to the toast "Our Cotton Trade" responded, relating the following interesting facts concerning the cotton trade of that city:

Mr. President and Gentlemen: I am sorry that you have not made a better selection on this occasion, but sir, as I am one of the oldest cotton dealers now in Raleigh I know a few facts that may be important to you all.

Our cotton trade was very small ten years ago, only about 500 to 700 bales being sold here then annually. I think this year our receipts will reach about 40,000 or 45,000 bales, and it is now grading with the best cotton in the country. The old fields that were before the war turned out as worthless are now our best cotton lands, and I believe from the best information that I have that in a few years this part of North Carolina will stand as well for high grade cotton as any section in the South. Our receipts are increasing from 7,000 to 10,000 annually We are receiving cotton from about fifteen counties, and our territory is extending every year, and I belive the day is not distant when the people in Eastern North Carolina will send their cotton here. What we want at present is a railroad to Rocky Mount and Tarboro. Open that line, and in one year thereafter our receipts will reach 100,000 bales.

I think we have held our own in Raleigh during the monetary pressure of the past two years better than any town in the country. Look at the numerous failures in every quarter of the Union, and yet there has not been one in Raleigh. Our business community has not only sustained the shock, but is going forward. We now have between 30 and 40 cotton buyers. If the business of Raleigh continues to improve as in the past, it will soon be one of the leading cotton markets of the country. Our hope for the future is bright.

Fort Fisher—Capt. John M. Sutton.

It is with pleasure, for more reasons than one, that we give insertion to the following letter from "Survivor." The writer of these lines knew Capt. Sutton intimately, both as a fellow soldier and warm personal friend, and none did he know more brave and gallant. During the two fights he was conspicuous for his daring, and received the plaudits of his commanding officer:

LEWISTON, N. C., Nov. 22, 1875.

Editors Norfolk Virginian.

GENTS: In perusing the very interesting report of G. in your paper of the 19th ult., I noticed that, in giving the names of the different commands which took part in the ast fight at Fort Fisher, Company C. Third North Carolina Battalion, commanded by Capt. John M. Sutton, was not mentioned. There was not a braver or more chivalrous man at Fisher than Capt. Sutton, and I have been told that the lamented General Whiting on his death bed bequeathed his sword to Capt. Sutton for meritorious conduct during the fight.

Capt. Sutton's company numbered forty-five effective men, of which fifteen were killed and wounded, the Captain himself being wounded soon after General Whiting. The Company also took part in the first fight, for which it received a complimentary notice. Capt. Sutton died soon after the war. Had he been living, no doubt he would have been with those who were at the reunion at Wilmington.

A SURVIVOR.

[Norfolk Virginian.

NOTICE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, SAMPSON COUNTY.

D. A. COOPER & CO. vs. G. W. BOLLARD. } In Superior Court Fall Term.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court upon the affidavit of D. A. Cooper, that the defendant has removed himself from the County of Sampson, and State of North Carolina, and so absents himself from the same, that the ordinary process of law cannot be served. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for four weeks in the WILMINGTON JOURNAL notifying him that unless he replevies the property levied upon, by giving a bail bond, and plead or demur at the next Term of the Superior Court, to be held for the County of Sampson, on the sixteenth Monday after the second Monday in August, 1876, judgment by default will be entered against him and the property levied on will be condemned to satisfy the same.

IN testimony whereof, I her unto set my hand, and affix the seal of said Court, at office in Clinton, this the first day of November, D. 1875.

D. A. CULBRETH, Clerk, Superior Court of Sampson County, N. C.

KERR & KERR, Attorneys for Plaintiff. nov5w4

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS For Sale, one of the best **Business Locations** in the town of Brunswick, N. C.) on the lands from Balliotz River on that is known as the New Britain Road, consisting of **Nine Hundred and Ninety Acres** of land, on which are Turpentine boxes partly worked, with the chance of renting or leasing young boxes of **Pound Timber.** With a good **Distillery** and necessary fixtures, all in running order. **A Store House** Dwelling House, and all necessary out houses, for successful prosecution of the **Turpentine and Mercantile** business.

TERMS:—One third **Cash,** One third in Six Months, and one third in nine months. Possession given January 1st, 1876.

THOMAS LEWIS.

SASH, BLINDS, DOORS

LARGE STOCK,

FOR SALE LOW,

AT

D. A. SMITH & CO.

nov21-tf

SOMETHING NEW AGAIN

AT

Wm. FYFE'S.

EXCHANGE CORNER.

FRENCH PLAIT MOSAIC JEWELRY from Paris.

The Latest Things out in that line. A large lot of

CELLULOID CORAL SETS AND NECKLACES

Another Handsome Assortment of

TUCKING COMBS.

Latest Style of Linen Collars and Cuffs.

oct31

VEGETINE

—WILL CURE—

SCROFULA,

Scrofulous Humor,

VEGETINE will eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula and Scrofulous Humor It has permanently cured thousands in Boston and vicinity who had been long and painful sufferers.

Cancer, Cancerous Humor.

The marvelous effect of VEGETINE in cases of Cancer and Cancerous Humor is the most astonishing fact in the medical history of the world. Many of whom are prescribing VEGETINE in their patients.

Canker.

VEGETINE has never failed to cure the most indexible case of Canker.

Mercurial Diseases.

The VEGETINE meets with wonderful success in the cure of this class of diseases.

Pain in the Bones.

In this complaint the VEGETINE is the great remedy, as it removes from the system the producing cause.

Salt Rheum.

Tetter, Salt rheum, Scald Head &c., will certainly yield to the great alterative effects of VEGETINE.

Erysipelas.

VEGETINE has never failed to cure the most inveterate case of Erysipelas

Pimples and Humors of the Face.

Reason should teach us that a healthy, rough or pimpled skin depends entirely upon an internal cause and no outward application can ever cure the defect. VEGETINE is the great blood purifier.

Tumors, Ulcers or Old Sores

Are caused by an impure state of the blood. Cleanse the blood thoroughly with VEGETINE and these complaints will disappear.

Catarrh.

For this complaint the only substantial benefit can be obtained through the blood. VEGETINE is the great blood purifier.

Constipation.

VEGETINE does not act as a cathartic to debilitate the bowels, but cleanses all the organs, enabling each to perform the functions devolving upon them.

Piles.

VEGETINE has restored thousands to health who have been long and painful sufferers.

Dyspepsia.

If VEGETINE is taken regularly, according to directions, a certain and speedy cure will follow its use.

Faintness at the Stomach.

VEGETINE is not a stimulating bitters which creat s a fictitious appetite, but a gentle tonic which assists nature to restore the stomach to a healthy action.

Female Weakness.

VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs and allays inflammation

General Debility.

In this complaint the good effects of the VEGETINE are realized immediately after commencing to take it; as debility denotes deficiency of the blood, and VEGETINE acts directly upon the blood. oct30-4w

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

AGENTS 20 ELEGANT OIL CHROMOS m